



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Hitherto the United States has either imported artists or art, or else its people have followed rather slavishly the ideals of Europe. This is especially true in the matter of design as affecting fabrics, textiles, wallpapers, furniture and decoration generally. The University Museum believes that this no longer will be the case. Even the old world nations will branch out on new lines. It would seem as if the greatest nation on earth, that which is raising the greatest army and commercial navy in the world, that which is destined to give the deathblow to the nation which is the foe of all art, the nation which has exceeded all others in invention for the material comforts of mankind, assuredly it seems that such a nation has within itself the power of creative imagination to establish its own school of independent art.

All art harks back more or less to former achievements, but the genius of a nation as of an individual is shown by the original use made of such available material. The University Museum has within its walls collections which have cost millions of dollars and which are valuable for more than their mere objective beauty or cultural qualities. They cover the whole field of civilization from the earliest dawn to the present, and practically every tribe and nation as well as every field of artistic achievement.

It is the belief of the managers of the University Museum that in its rich and rare collections of the art of the past as well as of the primitive races still existing there will be found inspiration and stimulus to aid in developing a truly American art.

Without going into the larger aspects of the situation it can be said that this city which owes so much of its prosperity to manufacture of textiles, furniture, wall-papers and other decorative objects will have a wide field of opportunity before it when the war ends. The nation is building the greatest commercial fleet in the world which it announces is to be used for trade as soon as peace comes. To secure trade this nation and this city must provide the best and most beautiful of commodities or give way to other nations who will supply the demand.

There are thousands of objects in the University Museum ranging from the treasures of ancient Egypt, Crete, Persia, Greece, Italy and South America and the primitives of Oceanica from which inspiration can be drawn with excellent results. It is not presumed that there will be any lavish copying but in this wide range of objects there will be found designs or color schemes which will afford scope to the creative imagination of artists and designers.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL GROUP

Two years ago a plot of land which approximated fifteen acres in extent, known as the Ford Estate, was purchased as a site for the new buildings of the Medical Department of Western Reserve University and for a new Lakeside Hospital, for a babies' and for a maternity hospital. It was the plan to create a group of hospital buildings combined with the medical school to make an ideal teaching plant for the teaching of medicine. This tract is situated next to the literary departments of Western Reserve University and the Case School of Applied Science. Although the war has postponed the erection of any of these buildings, Lakeside Hospital lately received some noteworthy contributions and bequests which will materially hasten the building.

By the will of the late Colonel Oliver Payne, a large and generous gift of one million dollars came to Lakeside to be used at the discretion of the trustees. By the will of the late Mr. W. S. Tyler, Cleveland, a trustee of Lakeside, a bequest of two hundred thousand dollars came to Lakeside to be used at the discretion and endowment of a maternity ward on the new site. Mr. Samuel Mather, president of Lakeside, opened the new building fund of the hospital by a gift of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There is also a fund held by the trustees of Lakeside for the benefit of the children's and maternity wards amounting to something over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

By these gifts the realization of the plans for an ideal teaching group are brought nearer.

THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

SEVEN members of the laboratory staff of the New York Post-graduate Medical School and Hospital are in government service. Ward J. MacNeal, M.D., Ph.D., professor of bacteriology and director of laboratories, is now a major in the Medical Corps and in charge of the Central Laboratory of the Medical Department, France. Richard M. Taylor, M.D., professor of pathology, now a captain in the Medical Corps, is likewise doing laboratory

work in France. Arthur N. Tasker, M.D., lecturer in tropical medicine, a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps, is Sanitary Inspector of the Intermediate Section, France. J. Wheeler Smith, M.D., associate in bacteriology, now a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, is doing research work with Colonel Whitmore at the Army Medical School. Anton R. Rose, Ph.D., associate in pathological chemistry, is a captain in the Food Division of the Sanitary Corps. W. L. Aycock, M.D., instructor in bacteriology, a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, is in charge of the laboratory of the U. S. Army Hospital, No. 8 (Post-graduate), France. Arley Munson, M.D., who was appointed instructor in bacteriology in Dr. Smith's place, is now with the Red Cross and bacteriologist to the Blake Hospital, Paris. Colonel J. F. Siler, a member of the Robert M. Thompson Pellagra Commission of the Laboratory of Tropical Medicine, is in charge of the Laboratory Department of the Medical Corps, American Expeditionary Forces. The laboratories of the school are now under the charge of Victor C. Myers, Ph.D., professor of pathological chemistry. During the absence of members of the regular staff, Louise H. Meeker, M.D., is instructor in pathology, Adele E. Sheplar, M.D., instructor in bacteriology, and Anne G. Dellenbaugh, B.A., instructor in bacteriology.

Emma L. Wardell, M.S., has recently resigned as assistant in pathological chemistry to become assistant professor of household economics at the University of Illinois. John A. Killian, Ph.D., has been promoted to be associate in pathological chemistry. Owing to the emergencies of the war the board of directors is admitting women, who are graduates of recognized colleges, though not graduates in medicine, to courses in the laboratories. A number of such women have already been appointed to positions in the cantonment hospital laboratories. A new course in bacteriology begins on November 1.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

COLONELS JAMES D. GLENMAN, William S. Thayer and John M. T. Finney have been promoted to be brigadier-generals in the Medical Corps.

To secure closer cooperation between American and British educational institutions, a mission headed by Dr. Arthur Everett Shipley, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has arrived in this country. In addition to Dr. Shipley, the zoologist, the mission includes two other men of science, Sir Henry Alexander Miers, formerly professor of mineralogy at Oxford, and Dr. John Joly, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

COLONEL CHAMPE C. McCULLOCH, JR., M.C., U. S. A., executive officer of the Board for Collecting and Preparing Material for a Medical and Surgical History of American Participation in the European War, has arrived in France, to establish his administration for this purpose. During his absence Lieutenant Colonel Casey A. Wood, M.C., U. S. A., will be in charge of this work in the Surgeon-General's Office.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC S. LEE, of Columbia University, has been sent to England and France on a special mission by the United States Public Health Service.

J. S. JONES has resigned as director and chemist of the Idaho station and professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of Idaho, and has assumed charge of the operating laboratory of one of the government nitrate plants under the Ordnance Division of the War Department.

DR. LORANDE L. WOODRUFF, professor of biology in Yale University, is serving as consulting physiologist in the Chemical Warfare Service, N. A.

WILLIAM S. BACON has been promoted to be a major in the Chemical Warfare Service and is now in command of the Lakehurst Proving Ground, Lakehurst, N. J.

FRANK A. WAUGH, head of the division of horticulture and professor of landscape gardening at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is on leave of absence to fulfil his appointment to a captaincy in the Army Sanitary Corps.

DR. H. K. BENSON, director of the Bureau of Industrial Research, University of Washing-